No. 12—Vol. II. Page 89

The Columbian Balance, and Repository.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, March 22, 1803.

Political.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ON THE IMPOLICY OF A SPEEDY ADMISSION OF ALIENS TO A PARTICIPATION OF THE RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

No. III.

OUR cameleon politicians, thoroughly skillful in the art of veering and shifting their opinions and shaping their courses, as party occasions demand, have distinguished themselves during several of the last years by the warmth and copious effusions of their zeal in behalf of foreign emigrants. No means have they neglected, no arts have they left untried, to allure the affections of those strangers toward themselves, and excite their resentment and inflame their animosity against the federalists. The late federal administration was loaded with reproaches for its alledged hostility to aliens. The law that made a fourteen years' residence in the country a prerequisite to an admission to the rights of suffrage, as well as the alien-law, has been denounced and execrated by the democratic party, as a system of oppression and tyranny: in the mean time, the fraternal embrace has been constantly tendered even to the vilest outcasts from Europe; and many a heart that, in other respects, is as cold as the rocks of Spitzbergen, has been seemingly melting with compassion for this portion of "oppressed humanity."—Let us trace back these fox-like meanders.—Let us compare there interested party politics with the sage unbiassed opinions of former years.

It is well known that the federal constitution met with a strong opposition from many of the leading characters in this state; and that its final adoption in the state convention was obtained, with much difficulty, after several severe struggles; but it is not perhaps so generally known, that the anti-federal party, as it was then called, objected to the federal constitution by reason that it did not contain an effectual security against the introduction of foreigners to an agency in our national councils. This, however, is a recorded fact.

The state convention that discussed and finally adopted the federal constitution, July 26, 1788, offered thirty two articles of amendment; and expressly "enjoined it upon their representatives in the Congress, to exert all their influence and use all reasonable means to obtain a ratification to the said amendments to the constitution." The 5th article of those amendments was in the following words:—"That no persons, except natural born citizens, or such as were citizens on or before the fourth day of July, 1776, or such as held commissions under the United States during the war, and have, at any time, since the 4th of July, 1776, become citizens of one or other of the United States, and who shall be freeholders, shall be eligible to the places of president, vice-president, *or members of either house of Congress of the United States.*"—In a circular letter from the said convention to the Governors of the several states in the union, signed, "George Clinton, president," are these expressions; "Our amendments will manifest that none of them originated in local views, as they are such, as, if acceded to, must equally affect every state in the union."

From these documents it appears that it *has been* the opinion of the democratic republicans in this state, that the liberties of the nation would be greatly endangered from the emigration of foreigners to this country; and that, to lessen this danger, it was necessary to exclude them forever, by an express clause in the constitution, from eligibility to the places of president, vice-president, or members of either house of the Congress of the United States. This opinion, they declared, did not originate "in local views, but was such as must equally affect every state in the union."

We ascend from this high authority to an authority which some may deem paramount to the constitution itself. Mr. Jefferson in the Notes on Virginia, published 1801, speaking of the population of this country, says; "Here I will beg leave to propose a doubt. The present desire of America, is to produce rapid population, by as great *importations of foreigners* as possible. *But is this founded in good policy?*" "Are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale, against the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers, by the *importation of foreigners?* It is for the happiness of those united in society, to harmonize as much as possible, in matters which they must of necessity transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles: Ours, perhaps are more peculiar than those of any other in the u-

niverſe. *It is a compoſition of the freeſt principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution*, with others, derived from natural right and reaſon. To theſe, nothi·g can be more oppoſed than the maxims of abſolute monarchies. Yet from ſuch we are to expect the *greateſt number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiouſneſs, paſſing, as is uſual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to ſtop preciſely at the point of temperate liberty. Their principles with their language, they will tranſmit to their children.* In proportion to their numbers, *they will ſhare with us in the legiſlation.* They will infuſe into it their ſpirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, diſtracted maſs. I may appeal to experience, during the preſent conteſt, for a verification of theſe conjectures: but if they be not certain in event, are they not poſſible, are they not probable? Is it not ſafer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degree of population deſired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable? Suppoſe 20 millions of republican Americans, thrown all of a ſudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, leſs happy, leſs ſtrong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners, to our preſent numbers, would produce a ſimilar effect here."

Such *were* the ſober thoughts, the avowed ſentiments of our leading democrats, at a time when they were in a manner free from the bias of party views and objects; —at a time too when the liberties of this country were ten-fold leſs endangered from the influence of aliens, than at preſent.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

IMPORTANT.

ON the ſecond day of this month, [Feb.] Mr. Griſwold moved in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the U. States a reſolution to inſtruct the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the tranſactions of the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund, for the year 1802.

The debate on this intereſting ſubject will be given hereafter at length. In the mean time it may be proper to ſtate, that in explaining the objects to which the inquiry was to be directed, Mr. Griſwold ſtated, that the commiſſioners had received, under the act for the redemption of the public debt in the year 1802, the ſum of 7,300,000 dolls. to be appl ed in *that* year, to the diſcharge of intereſt and principal of the public debt and that they had applied only dolls. 6,530,007 84 to that object, leaving an unexpended balance in their own hands of dollars 769,992 16.

That the commiſſioners in making up their accounts, had charged dolls. 4,065,738 47 for intereſt on the public debt, whereas it had been ſtated in the Treaſury account that the intereſt amounted only to dolls. 3,947,190 75 and of courſe there muſt be an error in one or the other of theſe accounts.

That during the year 1802 the commiſſioners had received the ſum of 10,298,290 dollars 88 cents, of the public money to be applied to the debt, but by their own report they had rendered no certain account of the application of more than 7,817,607 dollars 84 cents, leaving a ballance of 2,480,683 dollars 4 cents unaccounted for in any other form than by an eſtimate of remittances for Holland, which had been purchaſed in the year 1802, and which the commiſſioners eſtimated at 2,365,842 dollars 80 cents, which remittances Mr. G. ſuppoſed ought not to have been reported on eſtimate, as the commiſſioners knew the amount, but that admitting this eſtimate to be correct, there ſtill remained a balance of dollars 114,839 44 for which, no account had been rendered.

That the account of the public debt of the laſt year did not, in ſeveral particulars agree, either with themſelves, or with the accounts of the preſent year—that in the accounts tranſmitted to the houſe during the laſt ſeſſion, it was in one account ſtated that the intereſt upon the Dutch debt amounted to dolls. 476,931 and in another account that it amounted only to dolls. 458,100—that in the account of the ſecretary at the laſt ſeſſion the inſtallment upon the Dutch debt for the year 1802 was ſtated to be Guilders 3,550,000; and in the account af the Commiſſioners the ſame inſtallment was ſtated to be only guilders 3,360,000.

That this buſineſs had been conducted excluſively by the ſecretary of the treaſury, who was accountable for the fairneſs of the tranſaction, and the correctneſs of the accounts, and though he did not know, that there had been any abſolute miſapplication of the public money, yet he did not know that an individual, who was entruſted with the management of more than ten millions of dollars might, by contract with his confidential friends, and in many other ways, avail himſelf of the uſe of a large proportion of this enormous ſum, without expoſing himſelf greatly to detection.

[*Gaz. United States.*]

Balance Closet.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

No. V.

WE are induced to notice a communication which has recently appeared in the Richmond (Vir.) Examiner, merely to ſhew to what paltry ſhifts the ſervile editors of democratic newspapers are driven, to prop up and ſupport the cauſe of their maſters —a wretched, a detestable cauſe, which, like a houſe built in the ſand, is tumbling into ruins. Let every man, into whoſe hands this paper may fall, diveſt himſelf of party prejudice, and anſwer candidly, whether a cauſe that requires ſuch arguments to ſupport it, as are contained in the following extract, is not both wretched and detestable.

Speaking of the late proſecutions againſt the junior editor of this paper, the Examiner ſays,

" Theſe were proſecutions under the au" thority of that ſtate not under the au" thority of the United States; conducted " on the principles of the Common Law; " not on the principles of any act of our " Congreſs. Now there is no principle " of the Common Law more clearly fixed " or more extenſively known, than that on " a proſecution for a libel the truth of the " libel cannot be given in evidence; and " the reaſon aſſigned by the books is, that " the libeller, if he knew his charges to " be true, ought, inſtead of libelling, to " proſecute the offender. This, if his " purpoſes were upright, he would inva" riably do. If his patriotic ſpirit be fired " by a public wrong, by a breach of pub" lic law, let him compel the offender to " expiate his crime under the ſcourge of " the public law If the Preſident of the " United States has violated his oath of " office, his oath to defend and obſerve the " conſtitution and laws of the United " States he is liable to impeachment; and " it was Mr. Croſwell's buſineſs as a pa" triot, and a man, to adopt that mode of " proceeding. If the Preſident of the " United States, aided Mr. Callender in " the propagation of libels, he is ſubject " to a civil action at the ſuit of the party " aggrieved, and to a ſtate proſecution, on " the principles of the Common Law, for " the violated dignity and peace of the " ſtate; and on this branch of the ſubject, " it was Mr. Croſwell's buſineſs to have " wielded the authority of the ſtate, and " not the pen of a libeller. But whatever " be the reaſon of the Common Law in " this caſe, or however found or weak " that reaſon, the principle itſelf is as " clearly fixed as judicial precedent can " make any principle, *that on an indictment " for a libel, the truth of the libel cannot " be given in evidence.* The ſtates At" torney, therefore, in the caſe of Croſ" well, was not only juſtifiable in refuſing

" permiſſion to the defendant to give the " truth of the libel in evidence, but he " would have been guilty of a breach of " his official oath, if he had given that " permiſſion to violate the known princi- " ple of the law which he was endeavoring " to enforce."

We confeſs that ſome of the above ſentiments are more entitled to ridicule than any thing elſe ; but ſince the writer of them ſeems to have been ſerious, we ſhall treat them with all convenient gravity It is needleſs to contend that it is not a well-known principle of the common law, that the truth of a libel cannot be given in evidence. It is the knowledge of this principle, that induces us to believe that the common law conſtruction of libels, is incompatible with the principles of pure republicaniſm. It is this very circumſsance that convinces us, that our Attorney-General, and his ſupporters, are not republicans, nor friends of the real liberty of the preſs.—But let us examine the Examiner's new democratic doctrine. We call it *new* and *democratic ;* becauſe we have never heard of it before, and none but a democrat would advance it now.

If the preſident of the United States breaks his oath and violates the conſtitution, ſays this ſagacious Examiner, he muſt not be libelled—that is, the truth muſt not be told of him ; but he muſt be impeached! He muſt not be arraigned at the bar of public opinion—but he muſt be compelled to " expiate his crime under the ſcourge of the public law." And by whom ? Why, truly, by a village printer—a private citizen—who is about as able to check the fury of a whirlwind, as he is to impeach the preſident, or " weild the authority of the ſtate." But a ſhort time ſince, the democratic party entertained high notions of the bar of public opinion, and of the voice of the people. When the federaliſts were in power, our conſiſtent democrats could not brook the leaſt reſtraint upon the preſs. Nothing ſhort of its unlimited freedom would ſatisfy them. The Sedition Law, which permitted them to publiſh the truth, excited all their ire. And if the common law had been put in force againſt them, we know not but open rebellion would have been the conſequence. Then, forſooth, the democratic printers muſt have the liberty of publiſhing what they pleaſed concerning the government—that the " ſovereign people" might be informed of the wickedneſs of their rulers, and be enabled to write on their ballots, " turn them out." The national executive and legiſlature, were accuſed, again and again, of violating the conſtitution. The federal officers were charged with plundering the public treaſure, and with then committing the horrid crime of Arſon, to prevent an expoſure of their iniquity. And yet, no " patriotic" democratic printer then thought of impeaching the preſident, or weilding the authority of the ſtate—which (according to the Examiner) they would invariably have done, " if their purpoſes were upright."—But now Mr. Jefferſon, " the man of the people," is preſident. The caſe is totally altered. If *he* ſhould violate the conſtitution, or commit the worſt of crimes, no printer muſt be permitted to announce the fact to the world. There muſt be no remedy but impeachment—and this impeachment muſt be commenced by ſome obſcure individual, in a remote corner of the union——Oh, what conſiſtency ! What reaſon ! What profound wiſdom !

If we conſidered ourſelves under any particular obligations to the Attorney-General, we ſhould volunteer a defence againſt the illiberal attack on his reputation as a lawyer, and his integrity as a man, which the Examiner has inadvertently made in the cloſing ſentence of the paragraph above quoted. He ſays that the Attorney-General " would have been guilty of a breach of his official oath," if he had permitted Croſwell " to give the truth of the libel in evidence." Now it is well known, and the democrats here have made great boaſts of it, that the Attorney-General did give ſuch permiſſion in one of the ſuits. In the other, it is true, he refuſed. Therefore, if there was a *wrong* and a *right* way of conducting the buſineſs, he is juſtly entitled to the full credit of purſuing both.—But, ſince we owe the Attorney-General no favor, we leave him and the Examiner to ſettle " their own affairs in their own way."

The Mobocracy of the State of Rhode-Island.

A ſenſible writer in the United States Chronicle, Providence, after mentioning the political, as well as other, advantages ariſing from the free ſchools in Maſſachuſetts, proceeds to ſpeak of his own ſtate as follows :—

" But how different is the ſituation of " Rhode-Iſland, where, as yet free ſchools " are not generally eſtabliſhed. Here the " buſineſs of education is left to chance. " Thoſe children alone are inſtructed, " whoſe parents are bleſſed with affluence " and riches. A great part of the mid- " dling and all the poorer claſſes of peo- " ple, which form, by far, the majority, " live and die almoſt as ignorant and illit- " erate as the Hottentots of Africa. This " is too true to be paſſed over in ſilence. " Though it is far from my wiſhes to diſ- " cloſe to the world, the faults and defects " of others ; yet the careleſſneſs and inat- " tention of the inhabitants in general, on " the preſent ſubject, require me to in- " troduce a fact, which my feelings would " have otherwiſe gladly led me to ſup- " preſs.

" About two months ago, I was an " eye-witneſs to a painful ſcene, in which " two men were called upon to write " their names and to read an important " paper ; but both replied, without the " leaſt ſhame and confuſion, that they " could only make their marks, and that " they never read a ſyllable in their lives. " One of theſe men poſſeſſes a large real " eſtate, *and is deſirous of being conſid- " ered as a ſuitable candidate for public " office.* The other is equally wealthy, " *more ambitious*, and has a large family " of children, which he is ſuffering to " approach the meridian of life in the ſame " cloudy atmoſphere of ignorance and " ſtupidity, in which his own talents are " impenetrably obſcured."

This fully accords with other accounts of the ſtate of Rhode-Island ; in which the intelligent and virtuous citizens have been frequently borne down by the moſt gnorant and profligate ;—led on by crafty demagogues, who to exalt themſelves, flattered their vanity. Hence the legiſlative and judicial acts of Rhode-Island have often been ſuch as the beſt men in that ſtate beheld with ſhame and confuſion.—And this will ſoon be the wretched condition of the ſtates in the union generally, unleſs free ſchools ſhould be multiplied and planted over the whole country, and all proper means vigorouſly uſed to increaſe the ſtock of knowledge and virtue in the great body of the people.

Mr. Iſaiah Thomas, Jun. the editor of the Maſſachuſetts Spy, or Worceſter Gazette, obſerved in a late addreſs, to the patrons of that paper, that, " during the laſt year about *one thouſand* ſubſcribers have been added to his liſt, and that he now iſſues weekly nearly *three thouſand* papers."

This circumſtance of the vaſt increaſe of Mr. Thomas's liſt of ſubſcribers the year paſt is the more remarkable, as the Aegis, which is among the firſt democratic papers in this country, was eſtabliſhed in his neighbourhood, about a year and a half ago, under the auſpices, it is ſaid, of Mr. Lincoln the Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Thomas's father, whoſe typographical ingenuity and enterprize in buſineſs have been exceeded by none in this country, has been called the American *Baſkerville*. He was familiarly aſſociated with Dr. Franklin ; and publiſhed an energetic whig paper during the American Revolution. Some months ago, as has been before publiſhed, he was removed from the office of Poſt-Maſter, by Mr. Granger, who was in leading-ſtrings, or perhaps playing with his rattle while the former was boldly vindicating the liberties of his country.

At a democratic feſtival of the 4th inſt. at Salem, Maſſachuſetts, in celebration of the anniverſary of the election of Mr. Jefferſon, ſeventeen toaſts were drank ; from which we ſelect the two following :

" 7. The Preſs—Sacred to the cauſe of liberty and truth, may it never be controuled but by public opinion."

" 14. The rights of Juries—*Truth is no libel.*"

We commend theſe democratic toaſts to the conſideration of our Attorney-General and his minions.

We once promiſed to give Holt credit for all his confeſſions. An opportunity is before us, and we improve it. In the Bee of laſt week, the editor declares, that the conduct of Waſhington, in ſending Mr Jay to England to negotiate, " was approved by *every good man.*" Thus, then, Holt confeſſes, in plain terms, that there is ſcarcely a *good man* in the whole democratic party—for it is well known that the ſending of Jay to England, was pointedly condemned, by every democrat who could wag his tongue or clench a gooſe-quill.

Agricultural.

[A Pittsburg paper gives the following directions for raising barley, a very useful kind of grain, which might be cultivated with great profit in this part of the country.]

"TO inſure a plentiful crop of ſpring barley, the ground ſhould be ploughed deep early in October, ſo as to expoſe the greateſt poſſible ſurface to the meliorating influence of the winter froſts, ſnows, and rains: thus one ploughing at this time is worth two at any other ſeaſon. The ſeed ſhould be procured of the very beſt, and in quantity from two to three buſhels per acre, obſerving that the poorer the ſoil, the great quantity of ſeed will be required. When you have prepared your land for ſowing (which will rarely be well effected under two or three ploughings) and that you find it ſufficiently fine, ſteep all your ſeed for twenty-four hours in pure clean water, at two runnings; the firſt water to remain on for twelve hours, then to be run off, and the ſecond to be put on, to the depth of ſix inches over the ſurface of the grain; in both wettings, during the ſteeping, you muſt frequently ſtir it in the tub or veſſel, ſo as to cauſe all the ſeed weeds, oats and ſmall corn that are in it to ariſe to the ſurface, all which will float and ſhould be carefully ſkimmed off—After your ſeed has thus ſteeped twenty-four hours, run off the ſteeping water, and ſo let it drain twenty-four hours; againſt that period ſift ſome dry wood aſhes fine, and mix them with your ſeed in the proportion of one to four; by this means it will ſoon become dry and fit to ſow, which ſhould be at leaſt by the middle of April, unleſs the ſeverity of the ſeaſon might at that time prevent it. Early ſown barley is uniformly found to produce the beſt grain and largeſt crops.—— Your ſeed, treated in this way, and ſown, will appear on the fifth day above ground, and on the tenth ſhould be rolled* with a wooden roller, drawn by one horſe, which will cauſe the grain to plant and tiller: as your crop progreſſes, weed it two or three times by hand.—If theſe directions are carefully followed, you may count on having one third or one half more produce than is generally obtained in the common way where they are wholly omitted. Joined to this, if a dry ſeaſon enſues, your crop never fails, and your ſpring will be found better than your fall barley."

* "*The roller may be made of the round part of any tree ſawed acroſs, to the length of ſix feet. The diameter at each end of the piece ſo cut, may be from fourteen to eighteen inches, with iron gudgeons placed at the center of each end, then an oblong wooden frame reſted on them, ſufficiently raiſed to take a pair of ſhafts for one horſe, and to be placed on the center of the frame.*"

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

AN EXTRACT

From the proclamation of his Excellency Gov. STRONG *for a day of public faſting and prayer, throughout the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.*

"BY the advice and conſent of the Council, I appoint *Thurſday, the ſeventh day of April next*, to be obſerved as a Day of Faſting and Prayer, through the Commonweath: and requeſt the Miniſters and People, of the different religious denominations, to aſſemble in their reſpective places of worſhip on that day—that we may offer unto GOD the penitent confeſſions of our ſins, and devout ſupplications for the bleſſings, that are neceſſary for us; and beſeech Him, that through the merits of the Redeemer, we may obtain His forgiveneſs and be enabled to render ourſelves well pleaſing in His ſight, by preſenting him the ſervice of pure and humble hearts. That He would proſper the United States, and preſerve and ſtrengthen their Union—That thoſe who are in authority in the National and State governments, may rule with juſtice and impartiality, and make the laws the ſtandard of their actions—That the People, by a careful attention to their relative duties, may render to every man, in every ſtation and character, the eſteem and reſpect which he juſtly claims—That every denomination of Chriſtians may prove the ſincerity of their faith, by ſuch a temper and conduct as the religion they profeſs was intended to inculcate and produce—And that we may all regard each other's circumſtances with benevolence and compaſſion; and be induced, from a ſenſe of our need of the divine clemency, to exerciſe mutual charity and forbearance."

APHORISM.—Bid farewell to all grandeur if envy ſt r within thee.—*Lavater.*

Columbian Eloquence.

[*From the Gazette of the United States.*]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tueſday, Feb. 15.

Upon reading the minutes of the preceding day, the following entry was found to have been made by the ſecretary:

'Mr. Roſs ſtated in his place, that he 'had ſeveral reſolutions to ſubmit to the 'conſideration of the ſenate, on the infrac-'tion of the treaty by the government of 'Spain, in withholding the right from the 'citizens of the United States, to depoſit 'their produce in the Spaniſh territories; 'upon which, while he was proceeding in 'ſome introductory obſervations,

'On motion made and ſeconded, the 'galleries were cleared, and the doors were 'ſhut.

The above entry on the minutes, Mr. Clinton of New-York moved to ſtrike out, and the motion was carried.

After ſome of the ordinary legiſlative buſineſs of the ſenate had been diſpatched, Mr. Nicholas moved that the galleries be cleared, and the doors of the ſenate were cloſed till two o'clock. They were then opened and the ſenate adjourned.

A great number of the ladies and gentlemen had attended in expectation of hearing the debate reſpecting the Miſſiſſippi, continued.

Wedneſday, Feb. 16.

After the reading of two or three bills, on which there was no debate, Mr. Breckenridge moved to have the galleries cleared, and the doors cloſed, which was done accordingly.

At one o'clock the doors of the Senate were opened, and in a few minutes afterwards

Mr. Roſs roſe and ſaid, that two days ago he had the honor of ſtating ſome of his opinions to the Senate reſpecting the alarming condition of our affairs upon the Miſſiſſippi: that in a very intereſting part of his enquiry he had been called to order: that the Vice-Preſident had expreſsly determined him to have been in order, and alſo declared that there was no confidential information before the Senate relating to the late aggreſſions upon our rights in the Miſſiſſippi: yet, notwithſtanding this declaration of the Vice-Preſident, as explicit as it was correct, Mr. R. ſaid, the doors were actually cloſed, and all further public diſcuſſion at that time prohibited. Yeſterday the doors were again cloſed. He ſaid that it would be well recollected, that when this extraordinary meaſure was re-

forted to, he had given notice that he would not proceed further in the diſcuſſion, while the doors were ſhut, and that he would reſume it whenever they ſhould be opened. From that time to the preſent he had remained ſilent, but now, when a majority of the Senate had reſolved that this diſcuſſion ſhould be public, he would proceed to finiſh the remarks he had intended to make, and then offer his reſolution. He could not, however, avoid expreſſing his acknowledgment to the majority of that body, who had decided that this debate ſhould be public, for, although ſome gentlemen might be deſirous to ſtifle, and ſmother in ſecrecy, an enquiry like the preſent, he firmly believed that there would always be firmneſs and independence enough in that houſe to meet in public the inveſtigation of every ſubject proper for public deliberation.

Mr. R. ſaid he would not return to a repetition of what he had formerly ſtated, it would be ſufficient to mention, that he had urged the importance of our rights in the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi founded in nature, and acknowledged by compact: this was the great and the only highway of commerce from the weſtern country to the ocean; that the Spaniards after a long execution of this treaty, have now flagrantly violated it, and ſhut us out from all intercourſe, and from the right of depoſit; that they have plundered our citizens upon the ocean; carried our veſſels into their ports and condemned them without the ſemblance of a trial; our ſeamen have been caſt into priſon, and our merchants ruined: thus aſſailed upon the ocean and upon the land, by a long courſe of oppreſſion and hoſtility, without provocation and without apology, he knew but one courſe we could take which promiſed complete redreſs of our wrongs. Experience had proved that compact was no ſecurity; the Spaniards either cannot or will not obſerve their treaty. If they are under the direction of a ſtronger power who will not permit them to adhere to their ſtipulations; or if they of their own accord inflict theſe indignities under a belief that we dare not reſent them, it was equally incumbent upon us to act without farther delay. The aggreſſors are heaping indignity upon you at your own door, at the very borders of your territory, and tell you, at the ſame time, they have no right to the country from whence they exclude you. If they act thus without right, why not enforce yours by taking poſſeſſion? Will you ſubmit to be taken by the neck and kicked out without a ſtruggle? Was there not ſpirit enough in the country to repel and puniſh ſuch unheard of inſolence? Is not the magnitude of the intereſt at ſtake ſuch as to warrant the moſt vigorous and deciſive courſe which can expreſs public indignation? Go then, take the guardianſhip of your rights upon yourſelves, truſt it no longer to thoſewho have ſo groſsly abuſed the power they have had over it—reinſtate yourſelves in the poſſeſſion of that which has been wreſted from you and withheld by faithleſs men who confeſs themſelves no longer the owners of the country over which they are exerciſing theſe acts of injuſtice and outrage. Negociation may, perhaps, be wiſe, but this is the effectual meaſure to ſupport it; when it is ſeen that you have determined to ſupport your juſt demands with force—that you have already taken into your hands an ample ſecurity for future good behavior, your ambaſſador will be reſpected and attended to. But what weight will his remonſtrances have in any country of Europe, when they hear of no military preparations to vindicate your pretenſions, when they learn that you have been chaſed out of a poſſeſſion confeſſedly your right, that you have been inſultingly told, begone, you ſhall not buy, you ſhall not ſell, you are ſuch a nuiſance we will have no intercourſe with you!

Where is the nation, ancient or modern, that has borne ſuch treatment without reſentment or reſiſtance! Where is the nation that will reſpect another that is paſſive under ſuch humiliating degradation and diſgrace? Your outlet to market cloſed—next they will trample you under foot upon your own territory which borders upon theirs! !—Yet you will not ſtir, you will not arm a ſingle man; you will negociate! ! Negociation alone under ſuch circumſtances muſt be hopeleſs.—— No,—Go forward, remove the aggreſſors, clear away the obſtructions, reſtore your poſſeſſion with your own hand, and uſe your ſword, if reſiſtance be offered:—Call upon thoſe who are moſt injured to redreſs themſelves; you have only to give the call, you have men enough near to the ſcene, without ſending a man from this ſide the mountains; force ſufficient, and more than ſufficient, for a prompt execution of your orders—If money be an object; one half of the money which would be conſumed and loſt by delay and negociation, would put you in poſſeſſion.—Then you may negociate whether you ſhall abandon it and go out again.

You may alſo then negociate as to compenſations for the ſpoliations upon your trade.—You will have ample funds in your own hands to pay your merchants, if the Spaniards continue their refuſal to pay. You will have lands to give which they will readily accept, and aſſiſt in defending. In this way they may all be indemnified; by negociation there is little hope that they ever will.

It may be ſaid that the executive is purſuing another and a very different courſe. The executive will certainly purſue the courſe deſignated by the legiſlature. To the Congreſs has been confided the power of deciding what ſhall be done in all caſes of hoſtility by foreign powers. There can be no doubt that, by the law of nature and nations, we are clearly authorized to employ force for our redreſs, in ſuch a caſe as this: That we have a juſt right to take ſuch meaſures as will prevent a repetition of the miſchief & afford ample ſecurity for the future quiet enjoyment of the violated right. If we leave it entirely to the executive he can only employ negociation as being the ſole means in his power. If the right be not abandoned what is to be done? I know, ſaid Mr. R. that ſome gentlemen think there is a mode of accompliſhing our object of which, by a moſt extraordinary proceeding, I am forbidden to ſpeak in this houſe, I will not, therefore, touch it; but I will aſk honorable gentlemen, eſpecially thoſe from the weſtern country, what they will ſay on their return home to a people preſſed by the heavy hand of this calamity, when they inquire, What has been done? What are our hopes? How long will this obſtruction continue? You anſwer, we have provided a remedy, but it is a ſecret!!! We were not allowed to ſpeak of it there, much leſs here. It was only committed to confidential men in whiſpers, with cloſed doors: But, bye and bye, you will ſee it operate like enchantment; It is a ſovereign balſam which will heal your wounded honour, it is a potent ſpell, or a kind of patent medicine which will extinguiſh and forever put at reſt the devouring ſpirit which has deſolated ſo many nations of Europe. You never can know exactly what it is, nor can we tell you preciſely the time it will begin to operate—But operate it certainly will, and effectually too! ! ! You will ſee ſtrange things, wait patiently, and place full faith in us, for we cannot be miſtaken.

This idle tale may amuſe children. But the *men* of that country will not be ſatisfied. They will tell you that they expected better things of you, that their confidence had been miſplaced, and they will not wait the operation of your newly-invented drugs; they will go and redreſs themſelves.

I ſay alſo let us go and redreſs ourſelves; you will have the whole nation with you. On no queſtion ſince the declaration of independence has the nation been ſo unanimous as upon this. We have at different times ſuffered great indignity and outrages from different European powers; but none ſo palpable, ſo inexcuſable, ſo provoking, or of ſuch magnitude in their conſequences as this. Upon none has public opinion united ſo generally as this. It is true we have a lamentable diviſion of political opinion among us, which has produced much miſchief, and may produce much greater

than any we have yet felt. On this queſtion party ſpirit ought to ſink and diſappear. My opinions are well known, and are not likely to change, but I candidly, and with all poſſible ſincerity declare my conviction to be clear that there will not be a diſſenting voice in the Weſtern Country if this courſe be taken.—That ſo far as my own abilities go, they ſhall be exerted to the utmoſt to ſupport; and I know that my friends on this floor with whom I have long thought and acted, have too high a regard for the national honour, and the beſt intereſts of their country to heſitate a moment in giving the ſame pledge of their honeſt determination to ſupport and render theſe meaſures effectual, if taken—call them ours, if you pleaſe, we take the reſponſibility, and leave the execution of them with you. For as to myſelf or my friends, no agency is wiſhed, except that of uniting with you in rouſing the ſpirit, and calling out the reſources of the country to protect itſelf againſt ſerious aggreſſion, and the total ſubjection and loſs of the Weſtern Country.

If you purſue this advice, and act promptly and boldly upon it; if you take poſſeſſion, and prepare to maintain it; from the very unanimity diſplayed, you will have no war—you will meet no reſiſtance. Indeed a war may be ſaid to be already begun, for hoſtility of the worſt kind on one ſide has been long in practice upon us, and our retaliation or reſiſtance will be juſtified on every principle which has governed the conduct of nations. If the Spaniards reſiſt you in taking poſſeſſion of what by treaty they have acknowledged to be yours, and what they now confeſs does not belong to them—the war certainly begins with them. Under all theſe circumſtances, with theſe offers of ſupport, could gentlemen doubt, could they venture to cry peace, peace, when there was no peace, but a ſword!

Mr. R. entreated gentlemen to view and conſider his propoſed reſolutions with candor. He declared his intentions to be ſolely the attainment of an object, the loſs of which would deſtroy the country where he reſided and hazard the union itſelf. If gentlemen thought the propoſed means inadequate, he would agree to enlarge them with cheerfulneſs; all that he wiſhed, was, that effectual means be voted and employed in this golden moment, which, if loſt, never would return.

He ſaid he would delay the ſenate no longer than to preſent his reſolutions, and give notice that he would move to have them printed and made the order of the day for ſome future day. For, as gentlemen had conſented that this buſineſs ſhould be no longer a ſecret, they would now become the ſubject of anple and able diſcuſſion.

He then read the reſolutions.—*(Vide Balance, of March 1.*

After reading the reſolutions, Mr. R. ſaid, I will now move theſe reſolutions, and if gentlemen on the other ſide ſhall be diſpoſed to give to the Preſident greater power, I will cheerfully join them in extending it as far as they may think neceſſary to the accompliſhment of the object.

Mr. Wells ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Roſs moved that the conſideration of the reſolutions be the order for Monday.

Mr. Nicholas roſe and ſaid, he wiſhed to make one or two obſervations in reply to ——

The Vice Preſident interrupted him, and ſaid, that if thoſe obſervations were intended to apply to the queſtion, whether the reſolution ſhould be the order for Monday, they would be proper, otherwiſe they would not be in order.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid he did not wiſh to go into any diſcuſſion of the merits of the reſolutions. He merely wiſhed to remaak, that the courſe purſued by the gentleman upon this occaſion, was altogether new and extraordinary. I preſume, ſaid he, that the gentleman expects to derive ſome advantage from the adoption of this courſe. If ſo, he is quite welcome to any advantage which he can gain. I believe that the American people are too enlightened and too well informed to be deceived by any thing which has been ſaid, or by the novel courſe which has been purſued. It is uſual when any buſineſs of ſuch importance is about to be introduced, to give ſome previous notice, in order that gentlemen may be prepared to diſcuſs the ſubject. Why the gentleman has thought proper to depart from it in the preſent inſtance I cannot pretend to ſay. However, all that I think important to ſay at preſent, is in reply to the aſſertion, that we are not informed of the intention of ——

The Vice Preſident again interrupted him and ſaid that the queſtion before the ſenate was, whether the reſolutions ſhould be the order for Monday. Upon that queſtion, no remarks in reply to the gentleman from Pennſylvania could be admitted. If gentlemen were diſpoſed to diſcuſs the reſolutions or to reply to any arguments which had been advanced by the mover, the regular method would be to negative the motion, and then the whole ſubject would again be open.

Mr. Roſs ſaid he did not wiſh to preclude any obſervations which any gentleman might be diſpoſed to make, and if the gentleman from Virginia wiſhed to reply to any thing which he had ſaid, he would withdraw the motion and give him an opportunity.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid he had no wiſh upon the ſubject, and would ſay nothing more.

Mr. Wright ſaid he hoped it would not be the order for Monday; and as the gentleman had been indulged with an opportunity of advancing his ſentiments at large upon the ſubject he preſumed it would be in order for him to notice ſome of the moſt extraordinary of ——

The Vice Preſident ſaid it would *not* be in order, unleſs the preſent motion was firſt negatived.

The queſtion was then taken and carried in the affirmative; and the ſenate adjourned.

The following article has been omitted for ſeveral weeks; and it is now inſerted to ſhew that the beſt informed men of the democratic ſect, begin to turn with diſgust from the viſionary ſchemes and deſtructive projects of the Jeffersonians.

In the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States on the 18th of February,

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of the ſelect committee reſpecting a repeal of the Act to eſtabliſh a uniform ſyſtem of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Griſwold moved that the further conſideration of that report, be poſtponed until the firſt Tueſday in November next. His reaſon for making the motion was, that the committee appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations or amendments are neceſſary to be made in the Act, might report. He thought that the queſtion of repealing the law ought not to be taken till an opportunity had been given to ſee whether the exiſting objection might not be removed by amendments. This could not be done while the preſent queſtion was pending before the houſe, becauſe the committee thought it in vain to propoſe amendments till the principle was ſettled whether the law ſhould be repealed.

Upon this motion a long debate aroſe in which the merits of the Bankrupt Law were largely diſcuſſed.

Mr. Mitchell, among others of the ſame ſide of the houſe, advocated the motion. He conſidered that law as an experiment which had not yet been fairly tried, and he thought the buſineſs of repealing had gone far enough.—Laſt year, ſaid he, we repealed a very important law, namely the act for organizing the judicial ſyſtem. By this repeal great alarm and agitation were excited in the country. We afterwards repealed another important law, eſtabliſhing an exciſe upon carriages, ſtills &c. A very great proportion of the country conſidered this repeal as unwiſe, There is now before you a propoſition to repeal the law eſtabliſhing the mint. The merchants in every part of the country have been alarmed with the apprehenſion that the diſcriminating duties were to be aboliſhed.

And now they are threatened with a repeal of another very important law, the bankrupt act. Will gentlemen put no bounds to the work of deſtruction? Shall we do nothing but pull down? &c. &c.

After a debate of ſeveral hours, the queſtion upon poſtponing was taken by yeas and nays and carried, yeas 50 nays 39.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *March* 22, 1803.

ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER TURNED ADRIFT!

Our illuſtrious Preſident has removed Maj. John C. Ten Broeck from the office of Surveyor and Inſpector of the port of Hudſon, and appointed Iſaac Dayton in his place.* We did hope that we ſhould never again have occaſion to mention the name of the latter perſon in the Balance. But as often as our wiſe, juſt and conſiſtent rulers give Iſaac Dayton conſequence by putting him into office, we conceive it to be our duty to notice him.

Major Ten Broeck was an officer in the revolutionary war, in which he performed his part with honor to himſelf, and to the ſatisfaction of his commander, General Waſhington, from whom he received, as a token of regard, the office of ſurveyor and inſpector for this port. He was afterwards appointed collector of the internal revenue for this diſtrict; and both offices barely yielded ſupport for his family. On the commencement of the reign of reaſon and philoſophy, Dayton applied to Mr. Olgood, at New-York for the office of collector and obtained it. The internal revenue was aboliſhed laſt ſummer, and Dayton's office expired in his hands. Upon this, he poſted off to the city of Waſhington for the purpoſe of obtaining, as was reported, the office of collector of the cuſtoms, for this port. But this office was conceived to be too *fat* for him, and was therefore held in reſerve for ſome other good democrat. Yet our ſerene preſident was willing to do ſomething for Iſaac: Major Ten Broeck ſtill held the office given him by Waſhington; and he had been guilty of maintaining thoſe genuine whig principles, with which he was inſpired during the revolution—he was a ſupporter of the Conſtitution—in ſhort, he was a federaliſt. Mr. Jefferſon, therefore, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, beſtowed on Iſaac Dayton, than whom no man could be more unfit or undeſerving, the office of ſurveyor and inſpector. We preſume there is not an honeſt man in this city, who will approve of this procedure. Who can ſuppreſs his indignation, when he beholds a revolutionary patriot, amiable and reſpectable, ejected from office to make room for the moſt contemptible of beings.

* This, with several other appointments, is officially announced in the National Intelligencer; but we understand Dayton has not yet received his commission.—We mention this circumstance to prevent Holt's prevaricating as in the case of Mr. Thomas.

Sundry papers ſtate that TOM PAINE was lately drummed out of Trenton—tune "Rogue's March."—He has ſince viſited New-York; and, it is ſaid, walked round the battery, arm-in-arm with his good friend and fellow-labourer, Cheetham, followed by a multitude of hooting boys and chimney-ſweeps.—It is to be hoped, that Paine will no longer complain of the ingratitude of Americans. Should he venture to ſet his foot into New-England, he would doubtleſs meet with *diſtinguiſhed attention*.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

In the towns, from which returns have been received, Mr. Gillman, the federal candidate for Governor, has had a great increaſe of votes ſince laſt year.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

Conſulate of the United States of America,
LISBON, FEB. 9, 1803.

I have the ſatisfaction to announce to my fellow-citizens that the prohibition of the importation of Flour into this realm, is taken off, His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent of Portugal, having granted unlimited permiſſion for the introduction of Foreign Flour into this Kingdom, paying a duty of ſixty cents per barrel; and that veſſels from the United States with clear bills of health and whoſe crews are free from any ſickneſs, are no longer to be ſubjected to quarantine.

(Signed) WILLIAM JARVIS.

Extract of a letter received this morning from a correspondent in Savannah.

"March 4, 1803—On the 2d inſt. an expreſs arrived here from the Governor of New-Orleans with diſpatches for the Spaniſh Conſul. Nothing as yet certainly tranſpired with reſpect to their contents. Various are the conjectures, and report ſpeaks of the landing of ſome French troops at the Floridas. Certainly people here who are diſpoſed to believe the adminiſtration infallible, are in a high ſtate of ferment and alarm." [*Evening Poſt.*]

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated February 17, 1803.

"Our laſt advices put it beyond a doubt, that the French are now *on the way* to this place, and are looked for daily.—The baggage of the Prefect is already arrived, and ſeveral officers of inferior grades." [*Ibid.*]

Captain Gardner, of the ſhip America, in 30 days from Liſbon, informs, that on the 10th of February (the day before he ſailed) a Britiſh packet had arrived at London in 7 days from Falmouth, with intelligence that the French Senatus Conſultum had refuſed to confer on Bonaparte the title of "EMPEROR OF THE GAULS." News had alſo reached Liſbon, that American veſſels were excluded from the port of Cadiz in conſequence of new regulations in the Spaniſh ſyſtem of quarantine. [*Ibid.*]

The Knell.

In this city, on Friday evening laſt, very ſuddenly, in the 16th year of her age, Miſs CYNTHIA NICHOLS, daughter of Capt. Philo Nichols. On the Sabbath-afternoon, her remains were carried into the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, where a very pertinent diſcourſe was delivered by Rev. Mr. Sears, to a numerous aſſembly of people, who manifeſted a ſeriouſneſs, attention and ſympathy, ſuitable to the affecting occaſion.

The *formidable diſeaſe*, which made ſuch ſudden ravages, appeared to be originally nothing more than a local affection of the face. But by ſudden cold roused to action a predisposition to that worſt of inflamations the *Erysipelas*.

The ſudden tranſition, in this inſtance, from the opening bloom of youth to the ſtate and manſions of the dead, recals to mind the beautiful lines of Dr. Beattie.

"Fair was the flower, and ſoft the vernal ſky;
Elate with hope, we deem'd no tempeſt nigh;
When lo, a whirlwind's inſtantaneous guſt,
Left all its beauties withering in the duſt."

At Claverack, on the 14th inſt. Mr. WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, an aged, worthy and reſpectable inhabitant of that town.

At Providence, ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, on the 26th of laſt month, in the 58th year of his age, the Rev. ENOS HITCHCOCK, Doctor of Divinity.

"During the whole of his life, (ſays the Providence paper,) his great objects were, to be uſeful here, and to prepare for happineſs hereafter. He devoted a great portion of his time to acquire and diffuſe uſeful knowledge; and wrote and published ſeveral books, replete with uſeful obſervations."

The Wreath.

[The following ingenious Parody, is copied from "*The Patriot*," a new paper, published at Utica.]

CALLENDER's COMPLAINT,

A PARODY.

After the *important services* performed by this Knight of the Quill, to effect the election of his *then warmest* friend to the presidency; to be denied his reward was abusive: who can refuse to hear his complaint?

SCENE RICHMOND.

Callender and Jasper Dwight, or any other Demo.

SINCERITY! is the subject of my story Sir,
I cannot tell what you and other democrats think of government,
But for my single self, I'd rather starve in Richmond jail
Than live in awe of such a thing as a PHILOSOPHER.
I was born as good a democrat as Tom,
And so were you; and we have *wrote* as well,
And we can both let fly the *shafts of calumny* as well as he,
For once upon a time, when *federal virtue* triumph'd
Thomas said unto me, Callender! darest thou now,
Leap with me into the "tempestuous sea of liberty,"
And swim—the Lord knows where?
Upon the word accoutred as I was with "*iron pen*,"
I plunged in, and bade him follow,
And so indeed he did with many a *timely doceur*;
And I did buffet it with many a rugged paragraph,
And stem'd it with success.
But e're we reach the point propros'd,
Thomas said unto me, help me Callender or I sink!
O! then it was, with pen *thrice dipt in gall*, I wrote the Prospect
Which brought this Patriot to his wish'd for shore.
And now this man has become a president;
And Callender is but a wretched printer, who must live in penury,
Whilst HE can *touch ten thousand pounds* a year.
He had an *ague* when he was Secretary,
And when he *wrote Genet*, I did mark, how he did shake.
'Tis truth, the Secretary shook. His coward tongue dissembled.
Ah! and that pen of his, that once declar'd American Independence,
Was doom'd to write a libel on his thoughts.
Ye Gods! it doth amaze me, that a man of such *feeble powers*
Should so get the start of many a ranting democrat,
And bear the prize alone.——

Diversity.

AN HYEROGLYPHICAL WARNING.

IN the beginning of the 14th century Young Robert Bruce, afterward King of Scotland, having been detained in London in the court of Edward I, who intended to seize and imprison him, and to put him to death; a friend of Bruce, perceiving his danger, and not daring to speak with him on the subject, by reason that he was constantly surrounded by the king's spies, he fell on the following expedient to give him warning that it was time to make his escape. He sent him by a servant a pair of gilt spurs, and a purse of gold, which he pretended to have borrowed from him; and left it to his sagacity to discover the meaning of the present. Bruce immediately contrived the means of his escape; and as the ground was at that time covered with snow, he had the precaution, it is said, to order his horses to be shod with their shoes inverted, that he might deceive those who should track his path over the open fields or cross roads, through which he purposed to travel. The expedient succeeded; and he arrived safe into his native country, to the great joy of the Scotch nation.

A PRIZE, DRAWN BY A BALL-TICKET.

A LATE London paper mentions, that Miss Harrison, whose fortune is £75,000 three per cents, and will be £8000 per annum on the death of her mother—was at a ball, and, being destitute of a partner, asked the master of the ceremonies for one; who presented a young man of the name of Slater, son of an apothecary at Margate: and that Miss Harrison liked him so well, that she resolved to be *his partner for life*.

A SPEECH OF A KING OF ENGLAND.

SOME notion may be formed of the state of learning and language in England, four centuries ago, from the following speech of the duke of Lancaster, afterward Henry 4th, when he assumed the crown.

"In the name of the Fadher, Son, and Holy Ghost, I Henry of Lancaster challenge this rewme of Ynglande, and the crown, with all their membris, and the appurtenances; als I that am descendit by right line of the blode coming fro the gude king Henry therde, and throge that right that God of his grace hath sent me, with helpe of kyn, and of my frendes, to recover it; the which rewme was in poynt to be ondone by default of governance, and ondoing of the gude lawes."

AN ANCIENT METHOD OF BOILING MEAT IN SCOTLAND.

AFTER skinning the animal, they placed the skin, loose and hanging in the form of a bag, upon some stakes: then pouring water into it, they kindled a fire below, and thus made it serve as a caldron or pot for the boiling of their victuals.—Their bread consisted of oat-meal, baked into cakes on plates of iron.

Whether such food or some other causes sharpened the minds of the Scotch, it is certain that no modern nation of the same number has produced so many distinguished geniuses in the arts and sciences, as Scotland.

PREVIOUS to the American revolution, the Governors of the provinces in this country, who were appointed by the British executive, had the power of negativing the acts of the legislatures; and when a governor signed a bill from the lower house, the court-phrase was, that he put his *fiat* to it.

A representative or assembly-man, having lately returned from the General Court, as it was then called, of one of the provinces, was asked by an acquaintance concerning the progress and issue of a particular bill that had been pending. "It has passed our house, (he replied,) and that's *all*; for the Governor stands out, and won't put *fire* to it."

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